

23 1960

ALABAMA

## Shuttlesworth Kin's Case Moved To Juvenile Court

*Montgomery, Ala.*  
GADSDEN (AP) — Charges against a teen-aged daughter of a Birmingham integration leader involved in a bus incident were transferred to juvenile court Tuesday.

County Court Judge W. W. Rayburn set a hearing for Patricia Ann Shuttlesworth, 17, for Sept. 16. This is the same date set for a juvenile court hearing for two other children of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham.

The three were arrested by Gadsden police on Aug. 16 after being taken off a bus from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Birmingham.

Rayburn said he transferred the case to juvenile court because "the acts committed were immature in nature and immature in judgment."

"We must remember they are children and not adults."

"Children must not be used as pawns in any integration attempt."

Rayburn said prosecutors brought out testimony that the bus driver, V. L. Frazier, said he had trouble with Patricia Ann soon after the bus left Chattanooga.

The judge said testimony was that the girl occupied a seat near the front of the bus and held her feet in the aisle so that other passengers could not pass.

He said juvenile court hearings usually are closed to the public.

Shuttlesworth said the children were en route home from a workshop at the Highlander School at Monteagle, Tenn.



## White Hood Too Good For Negroes

WASHINGTON (AP) — He may be a young criminal, a thief or a hoodlum, but still he's too good to associate with the Negro. That in effect is what Congressmen Robert T. Ashmore of South Carolina told a district judge.

The case was centered around an 11-year-old white boy accused in juvenile court of petty larceny. But Congressman Ashmore didn't think he should be sent to an integrated center for delinquent children.

Acting upon the request of the boy's mother, the South Carolina Representative urged Judge Orm W. Ketcham to send the child to a segregated church school instead of the Children's Center at Laurel, Md.

## Report Shows Sharp Rise in Juvenile Crime

Judge Ketcham Concerned Over Serious Cases

By MIRIAM OTTENBERG  
Star Staff Writer

The District's already overloaded Juvenile Court has been hit by a sudden sharp rise in juvenile crime, the court's quarterly report showed today.

Juvenile Court Judge Ormever Ketcham, commenting on the April-June report, said veteran court officials already had told him the number of law violations referred to the court during the spring was the greatest they ever had seen here.

He said there were not only more cases but also more serious cases.

The spiraling rate of juvenile crime comes at a time when the city has been balked in repeated efforts to get more judges for the court.

For the three months, 1,099 delinquency complaints involving 834 children were referred to the court.

### Comparisons

This compares with 807 delinquency complaints involving 569 children in the first quarter of the 1959-60 fiscal year, 805 delinquency complaints involving 553 children in the second quarter and 838 delinquency complaints involving 671 children in the third quarter.

For the first time, girls represent a notable part of the delinquency total. During the first quarter, 92 girls were referred to the court for delinquency. During the last quarter, 183 girls went to court as law violators.

As to the types of crimes reported to the court, these sizable increase were reported:

Aggravated assaults rose from 28 in the first quarter to 63 in the last quarter; petty larceny rose from 109 cases in the first quarter to 153 in the last quarter; robbery rose from 29 cases to 86 cases, and auto theft rose from 66 cases to 102 cases.

### Backlog Cut

Judge Ketcham managed to reduce the backlog of juvenile cases awaiting court action by devoting several extra days a month to juvenile cases. But the backlog of adult cases awaiting judicial action continued to grow.

The quarterly report showed that 555 juvenile cases were backlogged at the beginning of the period, compared with 502 backlogged at the end. The court disposed of 833 of the total of 1,335 juvenile cases awaiting court action during the quarter.

Among the adult cases, however, the backlog was 1,014 at the beginning of the period and 1,165 at the end of the period. Of the 1,603 adult cases awaiting court action during the three months, only 438 were disposed of.

Judge Ketcham said he is devoting two-thirds of his time to juveniles but the cases are coming in so fast that he still can't make much of a dent in the backlog.

### Six Months Behind

He said the cases now coming before him involve offenses

committed in 1959. He reported he is six months behind on trials.

He said Juvenile Court statistics do not give a true picture of juvenile delinquency in the District because the court is getting only the worst cases. He explained that the police, the schools and welfare officials—aware of the logjam in his court—retain any cases they think they can deal with.

Thus, he said, he gets the children who already have three strikes against them. Since the court sees only the worst cases, he said, the statistics show that a far higher percentage of children are being committed to training schools, probations are fewer and less successful, more children deny their guilt, and have to go to trial, and more cases are waived to adult courts.

The court's quarterly report showed that 374, or 44.8 per cent, of the 834 children brought into court during the April-June period were repeaters.

### 76 on Probation

Of the repeaters, 112 were under social study when they were referred again to court, 76 were on probation, 67 were wards of the Welfare Department and one was a ward of the National Training School. Of the remaining repeaters, 64 had last been referred to court within a one-year period and 54 had last been referred to court more than a year ago.

The logjam of cases, as well as the seriousness of the offenses, has been reflected in overcrowding at the Receiving Home. Judge Ketcham said police have been putting a great many children in the Receiving Home but that a review of their actions showed the police were justified.

When the Receiving Home—with a capacity of 90 children—went over 150 residents last month, Judge Ketcham said, he devoted three days to hearing nothing but cases of children held at the Receiving Home. He described it as an emergency action, through which he got the population of the Receiving Home down to 90 children.

He said, however, that children are going into the Receiving Home faster than he can handle their cases. As a result,

D.C.

Receiving Home statistics showed that in the period from January through May, 19 per cent of the children were lodged for a month or more in the temporary detention home.

## New Trial Asked for D. C. Juveniles

# Girls Released From Richmond Jail After Civil Liberties Union Posts Bond

By Morton A. Mintz  
Staff Reporter

The two 14-year-old girls sentenced to a year in Virginia's State Industrial Farm for Women were back in their Washington homes yesterday. Their release from the Richmond City Jail was secured by Morton Wallerstein and Michael Korb, Richmond lawyers enlisted by the Washington office of the American Civil Liberties Union. The ACLU posted the \$500 appeal bond for each girl.

Arguing that the girls' rights had been violated when they were convicted of vagrancy by Judge J. L. Landram in Hanover County Court, the ACLU appealed for a new trial. The girls are to appear before Hanover Circuit Judge Leon Bazile Sept. 19. A state policeman arrested the girls and their five teenage boy companions on July 31 in Ashland, north of Richmond along Rt. 1. They were in a speeding stolen car.

Judge Landram treated all seven as adults. On Aug. 4, he sentenced the two girls for the misdemeanor and gave two of the boys six months each for possession of lewd pictures. The boys were charged with possession of a stolen car and were held for the Sept. 19 grand jury.

The ACLU asked to enter the case by the girls' parents. It has under consideration a request for help from the parents of two of the boys.

Virginia courts are permitted to handle juveniles between 14 and 18 as adults. However, Juvenile Code experts in Richmond and Northern Virginia have told The Washington Post that even when this is done the Code requires that if the parents are

not present a probation officer or lawyer must be appointed to represent the juveniles.

Judge Landram contends that his decision to handle the seven as adults freed him from the Code.

The parents of only one of the seven, a boy, were in court. None of the seven had a lawyer.

The Code formerly required an investigation "which may include the physical, mental and social conditions and personality of the child." The Virginia Legislature made this discretionary effective July 1. No such investigation was made.



23 1960

D.C.

# 18-Year-Old Age Limit Set Officials Weigh Plan to Weed Out Older Training School Delinquents

By Leslie Whitten  
Staff Reporter

A plan to weed out unruly older inmates at the National Training School for Boys without closing its doors to District youths in need of rehabilitation was agreed to yesterday by Juvenile Court and Federal Bureau of Prisons officials.

Judge Orm W. Ketcham, Prisons Director James V. Bennett, United States Attorney Oliver Gasch, Assistant Corporation Counsel Irving Bryan and their aides met at Bennett's office.

The plan calls for a thorough review by the Bureau and the Court on a case-by-case basis of all boys committed to the National Training School by Juvenile Court.

Involved in the plan are about 40 current inmates, 35 others who have been transferred to institutions outside the District, and a substantial number of the 158 boys now on parole from the Training school.

Agreement also was reached that Juvenile Court generally would commit boys to National Training School only until they are 18 rather than until their 21st birthday, as is now frequently done.

Under the plan over-18 boys no longer considered a menace to the community would be released, subject to adult criminal laws if rearrested.

A second group of 18 to 21 year olds would be kept at NTS if rehabilitation possibilities there are encouraging.

The third group of 15 to 20 boys over 18 sparked the conference with their unruly behavior and brought a letter from Bennett to Ketcham early this month warning that the Bureau might ban the school to all youths committed by Juvenile Court.

Gasch said boys over 18 who

committed crimes at NTS could be prosecuted as adults as well as those paroled on juvenile offenses who break parole. A second possibility would be to transfer unruly boys to other Federal institutions as has been done with the 35 youths—a system operated in principle by both Juvenile Court and Bennett.

Another alternative is incarceration of boys in the District Jail. Ketcham is authorized to order such confinements.

No definitive appellate court ruling has yet been made on transfer of District boys to NTS to other institutions. Officials feel a District institution similar to the Federally operated NTS might solve the problem.

## Delinquency Held Top Law Problem

By Alfred E. Lewis  
Staff Reporter

Law enforcement officials agreed here yesterday that juvenile delinquency is the most pressing problem facing police and communities throughout the country.

Participants in a panel discussion at the International Association of Chiefs of Police Conference at the Statler proposed publicizing the names of the juveniles and their parents when the youngsters committing serious crimes. This might serve as a deterrent, they said.

Generally, the practice is to withhold names of juveniles as a protection for them in their adult years. He said a temporary task force set up under the Attorney General helped in the conviction of 28 major criminals, the indictment of 18 others and the turning over of 61 criminal references to other agencies. Included in the prosecutions were those of the mobsters who met at Apalachin, N. Y.

Police Chief H. J. Lawrence of Seattle, Wash., said Salt Lake City, Utah, police and newspapers have taken the lead in publicizing names of juveniles involved in crimes. Seattle is beginning to follow suit, he said. [Washington, D. C., newspapers receive the names of juveniles but refrain from publicizing them except in occasional serious cases.]

Lois L. Higgins, director of the Illinois Crime Prevention Bureau, said juvenile delinquency has doubled since 1948, far beyond the growth in population in that time.

Police Chief H. J. Lawrence of Seattle, Wash., said Salt Lake City, Utah, police and newspapers have taken the lead in publicizing names of juveniles involved in crimes. Seattle is beginning to follow suit, he said. [Washington, D. C., newspapers receive the names of juveniles but refrain from publicizing them except in occasional serious cases.]

Exchange of Data

Capt. James E. Hamilton of the Los Angeles Police said he favored creation of a body on the Federal level to provide for exchange of information between communities on racketeers and other criminals.

Charles Siragusa, assistant deputy commissioner of the U. S. Narcotics Bureau, said that despite denials, the Mafia does exist and exerts wide control in criminal activity.

A public relations panel found most of the members and the audience agreed that police should hide nothing from reporters, but speakers agreed there were mechanical and procedural difficulties, varying from community to community.

Moderator Herbert T. Jenkins, Atlanta's Police Chief,

told the audience: "If you have to hide something, then there's something wrong with your department."



# Spare The Rod Spanking Held No Deterrent To Juvenile Delinquency

By WILLIAM N. OATIS

Associated Press Writer

United Nations, N. Y., July 1

A U.N. report said today that spanking and whipping do not stop juvenile delinquency and should never be used.

The report—'New Forms of Juvenile Delinquency: Their Origin, Prevention and Treatment'—was prepared by the U.N. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. It said that corporal punishment "should be excluded in any form" and "has practically no effect as a deterrent, especially for those juveniles who have already undergone it."

Corrective agencies, the report said, "should endeavor to develop in the juvenile a sense of moral and social responsibility, through his participation in a world where adults and juveniles live together."

## Freedom Recommended

It recommended that young offenders be given as much freedom as possible through the use of "open and semi-open institutions." And it said, they "react more favorably" when they know in advance how much time they must serve, rather than when they are confined indefinitely, until authorities decide they have been rehabilitated.

The study reported a growing opinion in many quarters that, "if juvenile delinquency is to be reduced, discipline, moral values, and social responsibility should be stressed in every society." It said the breakdown of the family is one of the main causes of such delinquency.

"The information gathered," the report continued, "suggests that many juveniles adopt an imitative attitude not only towards the adults of their own country, but also towards the juveniles of other countries."

## Decreases In Places

"This rather widespread imitative attitude has apparently been encouraged by the indiscriminate and frequent use of a variety of mass communica-

tion media, among which certain films, television programs, and publications seem to play a definite role."

The U.N. agency reported juvenile delinquency had been decreasing in recent years in Argentina, France, Italy, and Spain, and increasing almost everywhere else, in all walks of life. Offenses against property predominate, it said, and violence is becoming more common.

## Senate Report Asks U.S. Funds to Help Delinquency Fight

WASHINGTON, July 4—Sen-

ators said today the one major ingredient that was lacking throughout the country to deal with the juvenile delinquency problem was trained social workers.

A Senate Judiciary subcommittee assigned to the problem urged Federal financial aid to the states for training in this field, as provided in a bill passed by the Senate but not acted on by the House.

"Establishing such a training program is an essential way in which the Federal Government can maintain its share of the responsibility for developing adequate delinquency-fighting machinery," the Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency said in its annual report.

It also called for larger outlays by state and local governments to cope with what it termed the ever-increasing juvenile delinquency rate.

## Population Growth Lower

It said that referred to juvenile courts for delinquency were 175 per cent higher in 1958 than in 1948, for a total of 700,000 referrals involving 600,000 different children between the ages of 10 through 17.

"This figure is all the more

staggering when we realize that the juvenile population in this age group increased by only 35 per cent during that period," the report said.

It said, however, that a considerable leveling off in the upward trend occurred in 1958 and also observed that of the total referrals, about 230,000 cases involved juvenile traffic violators.

Much of the material in the report, including findings with respect to the subcommittee's continuing study of juvenile gangs, previously had been made public, as had the individual views filed by Republican Senators Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois and Roman L. Hruska of Nebraska.

Senator Alexander Wiley, Republican of Wisconsin, said in a separate statement that the lengthy document should be labeled a staff report rather than a report of the subcommittee members.

## Hennings Stresses Need

The chairman, Senator Thomas C. Hennings Jr., Democrat of Missouri, in a statement accompanying the release of the report, emphasized what he called "a dire need for more and better trained social workers to work in delinquency control."

"The schools of social workers who train these people are understaffed and lack adequate financing," he said. "It must be forcefully brought to the public attention that this situation is becoming progressively worse."

Senator Hennings also said that "the number of juvenile crimes is increasing not only statistically but in the seriousness and violent nature of the crimes."

Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, not a member of the subcommittee, issued a statement backing the appeal for Federal aid to combat the problem of juvenile delinquency.

"There is great need for increasing the woefully inadequate force of people trained to deal with the problems of our youth," he said.

## Washington Churchmen

# Love Is Cure for Bad Boys, Says 'Village' Chaplain

By Kenneth Dole

Staff Reporter

On the first of the year the Rev. Dillard H. Brown Jr. of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, 15th and Church sts. nw., went to Liberia and was surprised to find no juvenile delinquents there.

As chaplain of the Boys' Village of Maryland, he has known a good many boys who have run afoul of the law.

He asked a Monrovia police woman what they did with juvenile delinquents and she looked at him blankly. "She didn't understand what I was talking about," he says.

He noticed that the little children running around without any clothes on always had an adult in sight. He concluded that "there is a great deal of affection [in Liberia] among parents and children."

What he observed there merely reaffirmed what he had learned at Boys' Village: Love is the answer. Love is the motivating force that can change.

Life at Boys' Village (it had a different name then) once was "brutal . . . 1942) he married Sarah V. Ross of New Rochelle, N. Y. They have two daughters: Bette Regina, 16, and Virginia Anne, 11.

From St. Martin's he went to the Church of the Incarnation in Jersey City, where he was vicar, and in 1946 to St. Luke's.

Last Monday was a "significant day," for the church was then given a permit to replace the present parish hall at a cost of \$185,000.

His 1250 communicants, the rector says, "are really a wonderful group of people. I have seen many loyal congregations in the church neighborhood but never one that has undertaken such sacrifices as this. Brown came to St. Luke's, in 1946, a boys' gang started to break up the Sunday afternoon youth canteen. Nobody dared to come any more.

But the church secretary really put herself out to help the boys in the gang. She won over the leader and made him chairman of membership for the canteen; he brought in the others. Now they're good citizens.

The minister befriended a Catholic orphan who didn't have anyone else to sign his report card; the boy, after a year in college and Army experience, now has a good job in radar at the National Airport.

The seventh child of a dentist, he grew up in Detroit and worked his way through high school, college and seminary. He has been a barber, newsboy, janitor's helper, automobile worker, and apprentice to a maker of orthopedic shoes. Ever since he can remember, he wanted to be a minister.

He was educated at Morehouse College, Atlanta; the School of Religion of the University of Southern California, and General Theological Seminary, New York. While he was a curate at St. Martin's Episcopal Church, New York, (1940-1942) he married Sarah V. Ross of New Rochelle, N. Y. They have two daughters: Bette Regina, 16, and Virginia Anne, 11.

From St. Martin's he went to the Church of the Incarnation in Jersey City, where he was vicar, and in 1946 to St. Luke's. Last Monday was a "significant day," for the church was then given a permit to replace the present parish hall at a cost of \$185,000.

His 1250 communicants, the rector says, "are really a wonderful group of people. I have seen many loyal congregations in the church neighborhood but never one that has undertaken such sacrifices as this.



The Washington Post

REV. DILLARD BROWN JR.  
... love is the answer



## Gangs Around World

# Juvenile Behavior Is Global Problem

By RICHARD SPONG  
Editorial Research Reports

**THE GROWING** menace of juvenile delinquency and the seriousness with which it is regarded everywhere is being demonstrated at London, where the second United Nations Congress on prevention of crime and treatment of offenders, is focusing on juvenile crime and violence.

The U.N. chief of social defense, Prof. Manuel Lopez-Ray, reported to the opening session on a U.N. study in Nordic and Mediterranean areas which demonstrated that Nordic nations—with highest social benefits, most abundant facilities, and greater general prosperity—had the greater problems.

The so-called "Nordic belt" included the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Finland.

The Mediterranean nations surveyed were Spain, France, Belgium, Italy, Greece, and Yugoslavia. Similar data turned up in a special report prepared for the U.N. by Wolff Middendorff, a German Federal Republic judge.

★ ★ ★

**THE COUNTERPARTS** of our own juvenile delinquents are "Teddy Boys" in Great Britain; Halbstarke (the half-matured) in Germany; Blou-sons noirs (Black jackets) in France; "Raggare" (girl chasers) in Sweden; "Hooligans" in Poland and Russia; "Bodgies" (boys) and "Widgies" (girls) in Australia; Tsotsis, Ducktails and Skollies in South Africa; Vitelloni in Italy; Tapkaroschi in Yugoslavia; Mambo boys and girls in Japan; and Liu-mang and Tai-pau hoodlums on Taiwan.

Their methods, manners and crimes vary from area to area—fruit-stealing is currently a big thing in Israel—but overall they show a striking similarity.

MIDDENDORFF'S study as of the community to set the sets: "The most important new standards of conduct which will type of juvenile delinquency discourage it."

found in nearly all parts of the world, is the formation of juvenile gangs which commit delinquent acts... The definition of 'gang' is not everywhere the same: most frequently it means a loosely-knit street-corner group."

A study prepared by the U.N. secretariat states that gangs (bandes) in France, mostly urban, are of "only relative importance," but in neighboring Belgium they "constitute a social danger against public order and security." In the Philippines, where anything American is freely adopted, wisely or not, sons of well-to-do families band together in gangs bearing names such as "Strike Knife Gang" and "Hot Dog Boys."

★ ★ ★

A STRIKING characteristic of international delinquency not particularly stressed in the U.N. studies is the almost light-slavia. Similar data turned up internationally by isolated phenomena. Witness the outbursts abroad of rock 'n' roll violence immediately after the teen-age riots in this country of 1956 and 1957. More recently, the disturbances by beer-bust bums (rather than jazz fans) at the Newport Jazz Festival triggered corresponding violence, in order, at a jazz festival on the estate of Britain's Lord Montagu and a melee at a jazz show at Windsor, Ont. Closely related were the riots by hundreds of leather-jacketed teen-agers at Karshoga and Gallo, Sweden.

Middendorff's study indicates "no panacea and no simple solution." What then is the recommendation? Sir Charles Cunningham, newly elected president of the U.N. crime congress, outlines one approach: "We must somehow alert public opinion to the facts of delinquency and to the obligations

## Where Nordics Lead

That report out of London the other day must have come as a rude shock to law enforcement officials in certain American cities who so glibly read racial connotations into high juvenile delinquency rates.

From the national level on down to the neighborhood police precinct we have been bombarded with the idea that if there were not so many colored and Puerto Rican youths, the juvenile crime problem in most of our major cities would disappear.

But that simply is not true, reports the second United Nations Congress on World Crime, attended by some 700 experts from 85 nations of East and West.

After all reports of teen-age crime had been gathered, tabulated and appraised, the discovery is made that the highest crime rate is not among underprivileged slum and alley dwellers of color and island origin as we had been led to believe.

The biggest trouble-makers are among the blue-eyed Nordics—where social benefits are highest, facilities more abundant and life in general better."

Curiously enough, unlike some of our editorial experts in this country, no one at the London conference suggested that "you white people should do something about the criminal element in your ranks."

Instead, it was properly viewed as a community problem of concern not only to "blue-eyed Nordics" but to all segments of the community, who were charged with the mutual responsibility of doing something about it.

## Interpol Fears Crimes By Today's Delinquents

By BARNARD K. LEITER  
Star Staff Writer

Today's juvenile delinquent is tomorrow's international criminal, delegates to the Interpol general assembly meeting here have been told.

In fact, some of today's juvenile delinquents aren't even waiting until tomorrow. They are becoming international criminals today.

Juvenile delinquents are turning to international crimes in alarming numbers, said Lucien Aube, of the Interpol headquarters staff in Paris. That's why Interpol—the International Criminal Police Organization—is concerning itself with something that up to now has been considered a local problem.

A French delegate to the Interpol meeting told the group yesterday that juvenile delinquents in his country have more than doubled in the last year. Each one, according to Mr. Aube, is a potential international criminal.

He said the usual pattern is for the juvenile delinquent to commit an armed attack—even murder—on a person and then flee across the border to another country, thereby becoming classified as an international criminal.

"From there they begin to widen their scope," he added.

This would include involvement in such crimes as smuggling of illicit goods, perhaps even narcotics, embezzling, counterfeiting and other serious crimes.

According to Mr. Aube, Interpol considers the increased juvenile delinquency rate "very serious" and is co-operating with individual nations and the United Nations on their juvenile delinquency studies.

In other action yesterday, the Interpol general assembly considered a report on the illicit drug traffic throughout the world during 1958 and 1959 and discussed a proposed world convention on narcotics that the United Nations is attempting to write.

The proposed convention is a treaty that would define the conditions under which illicit drug traffic would be punished in all nations, as well as measures to be taken to seek out

and arrest international dope smugglers.

Mr. Aube said the writing of the proposed convention has been underway for more than 10 years. The third draft of a uniform narcotics law for all U. N. countries will be considered again in 1961, he said.

The general assembly named two special committees to study the general problem of illicit narcotics traffic in the world and the special problems of policing international air travel to reduce narcotic smuggling by air.

The group also discussed a proposed uniform law for extradition that would be binding on all nations associated with Interpol.

According to Mr. Aube, 15 European nations have agreed to a uniform extradition law. However, the other nations associated with Interpol have been unable to reach agreement on a uniform extradition treaty because of the basic differences in their civil and criminal codes.

The Interpol convention will continue through Saturday. This is the first time the international police organization has met in the United States.



23 1960

ILLINOIS

# FIND PARENTS CONTRIBUTE TO DELINQUENCY

Chicago Daily Tribune  
Fri. 9-2-60  
Doctors Tell Results of  
10 Year Study

BY ROY GIBBONS

Results of a 10 year study he disclosed. One method into the causes of juvenile proposed for reducing de- delinquency were described linquency in such environ- Thursday at opening ses- ments is the introduction of sions of the American Psy- model families who could chological association's 68th serve as good examples for annual meeting in the Sher- others, he said. man hotel.

In the study of more than Doctors Peter F. Briggs 500 juvenile law breakers, and Robert D. Wirt of the the doctors found that the University of Minnesota cen- delinquents were sick less er for personality research, often than nondelinquents, Minneapolis, appeared in an but were more excitable, interview and panel discus- showed poorer judgment, and sion at the conference which tended more often to day- continues thru next Wednes- dream. day.

## Size Up Parents

Sissy Rarely Delinquent Thru clinical interviews, They said findings have the two researchers said they led them to several conclu- discovered that fathers of de- sions, among which is that linquents were not well edu- the studious, quiet boy, of- cated, had more trouble with ten called a "sissy," seems the law, and drank more fre- to have some inbuilt quality quently than the fathers of which makes him strongly nondelinquents. resistant to delinquency.

Mothers of the same chil- dren held "lower level jobs Factors which cause delin- and were out of the home quency include a practice more," they said. The fact called "moonlighting," in that the fathers also were which the father holds down frequently absent "suggests more than one job or the mother is so preoccupied with the importance of the pres- club activities that she hasn't ence of the parents in the time for her family, Dr. home," they added. Briggs said.

In either case the parent isn't around when needed and shows thru absence that he or she places values, such as making money, higher than rearing children, he ex- plained.

The study shows some parents encourage delinquen- cy, Dr. Briggs said. The ones

who do frequently excuse their offspring's law break- ing with remarks such as "boys will be boys," and nev- er blame the child, he said.

## See Society as Enemy

Frequently such parents regard society as an enemy and use their children as in- struments to strike at law and order, undermining the respect the community tries to give schools and police, Dr. Briggs said.

Juvenile delinquency is highest among the residents of public housing projects; of public housing projects; proposed for reducing de- linquency in such environ- ments is the introduction of model families who could serve as good examples for others, he said.



# Segregation In Reform Schools

## Illegal, Maryland Judge Rules

*The Afro-American*  
Baltimore, Md.  
'54 edict  
applies,  
P.1  
—Moylan  
23 md

BALTIMORE

Racial segregation in the juvenile training schools of Maryland has been declared unconstitutional in a 24-page opinion released on Friday by Circuit Court Judge Charles E. Moylan.

The key factor leading to his decision, Judge Moylan said, was that the training schools are a part of the state's public education setup and so fall within the range of the Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation.

This was the position taken by lawyers for the NAACP which brought the suit on behalf of a colored youngster who had been adjudged a delinquent.

A CONTRARY position was that taken by the State of Maryland which maintained that the schools were correctional institutions and hence were not covered by the ruling of the Supreme Court.

In holding with the NAACP viewpoint, Judge Moylan had this to say:

"The Supreme Court in the Brown (desegregation) cases, in defining the importance of public education, could hardly have more specifically included the public training school than by including

among the basic aims of educating a youth 'helping him to adjust normally in his environment' and laying the 'very foundation of good scholarship'. This is precisely the vernacular of training school administrators....

"It could hardly be plausibly maintained that the rationale of the School Segregation Cases, and the fundamental constitutional principles decided, do not apply to public training schools."

DEALING WITH the state's contention that mixing white and colored delinquents would make the process of rehabilitation more difficult, Judge Moylan noted that Maryland already operates a number of integrated facilities for delinquent youths. These include five forestry camps for boys, a detention home where delinquents are studied, and a clinic used for emotionally disturbed children.

ATTEMPTS TO bring about integration at the training schools have been going on for several years but had been stymied because of the charters of the schools which specifically set them up for either white or colored juveniles.

The State Department of Public Welfare, which administers the schools, voted for integration but was told by the Attorney General the only way the schools could be desegregated was by legislative action, amending the charters, or by a judicial ruling.

When the General Assembly refused to pass such a bill, a test case was sought and found.

It involved a 14-year-old boy convicted of theft and facing a term in an institution.

With the backing of the NAACP, the mother filed suit asking that her son be sent to the then all-white Maryland Training School instead of the colored institution, Boys Village.

BOTH THE NAACP, represented by Tucker R. Dearing



## Juvenile Delinquents In New York City

The New York City Youth Board has released results of a survey showing that less than one percent of the two million families in the city produce 75 per cent of its juvenile delinquents. The study indicates that three fourths of the 35,000 children taken into custody each year come from 20,000 "multiproblem" families. They are oppressed by many social problems, the most frequent social ills being the parents' alcoholism, drug addiction, and disabling mental or physical incapacity. Desertion by fathers is widespread, as is physical abuse of the children by both parents. Nearly 15 per cent of the mothers have loose sexual morals—THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY, Feb. 27, 1957.

This same issue says elsewhere: The liquor industry is not regulating itself, with the result that manyaverns will sell any amount of liquor a customer will pay for, regardless of his age or condition, and permit panderers of all sorts to prey upon those who have lost their inhibitions.

## Senate Probe Hits N. Y. City

*N. Y. Herald Tribune*

## Juvenile Crime Jumps By 175 Pct. in 10 Years

*N. Y. Herald Tribune*

WASHINGTON, July 4.—A Senate subcommittee reported today that there was a 175 per cent increase between 1948 and 1958 in the number of delinquency cases referred to juvenile courts. The situation in New York City was criticized sharply.

"This figure is all the more staggering," the report said, "when we realize that the juvenile population in this age group (ten to seventeen) increased by only 35 per cent during that period."

The report said delinquency is now a problem in every city, neighborhood, community and rural area in the United States and that in the large industrial

cities "this disease has reached epidemic proportions." There is little likelihood that the situation will improve much in the near future, the report stated.

The report was issued by the Judiciary Subcommittee named to investigate juvenile delinquency. Sen. Thomas C. Hennings jr., D., is the chairman. Sens. Roman L. Hruska, R., Neb.; Everett M. Dirksen, R., Ill., and Alexander Wiley, R., Wis., took exception to the issuance of the 129-page report as a formal report of the subcommittee.

"The report appears to be much more in the nature of a sociological, psychological, and sexual study," Sen. Wiley said, and should have been published as a report of the subcommittee

staff, not of the subcommittee itself.

"The number of juvenile crimes," Sen. Hennings said, "is increasing not only statistically, but in the seriousness and violent nature of the crimes. More children are suffering acute mental and emotional illness at an earlier age, and more unprovoked, unpremeditated acts of brutality are being committed than ever before."

Sen. Hennings said the subcommittee hoped to encourage universities and foundations to conduct research into the causes for the "rise in the number of brutal crimes by teenagers." He said there is "a great gap in our knowledge in this area."

The Senator found "a serious deficiency in the over-all community planning for delinquency." The subcommittee's report indicated that in many parts of the nation efforts to meet juvenile gang problems are hampered by a lack of money and personnel, and by a lack of co-operation among agencies involved.

### Critical of N. Y. Salaries

The report was particularly critical of New York in this respect. The report said the City Youth Board had expanded in recent years "only as a result of repeated killings," and added:

"Budget requests had been made by this agency for work in the very areas where these deaths later occurred. After funds were finally granted, the board has been able to move into these areas and drastically reduce conflict and effect sufficient preventive controls so that these tragedies were not repeated."

The report said the Youth Board pays workers with a bachelor's degree \$3,700 a year and those with a master's degree \$4,550, while in other parts of the country "the same kind of work with the same experience or less would bring salaries of approximately \$6,000."

Youth Board workers, according to the report, work long tedious hours in frustrating, demanding, and dangerous situations. "It is small wonder," the report said, "that the Youth

Board has undergone tremendous turnovers in staff at an excessive loss to the youngsters, the program and the agency, and with a serious retardation of progress in the area of prevention and control which has grave implications for the community."

The report was also critical of the publicity given gang situations in New York.

"While we were in Los Angeles," the report said, "a murder occurred, and yet by virtue of a seemingly disciplined and unexcited press, much was done to limit the incident to just those boys concerned, without its spreading, as it has in communities like New York City and others where wide and often hysterical publicity was given to individual situations."

### Movies, Press Blamed

"We repeatedly came across boys who told us that the impetus for joining a gang, for getting a game and for actual conduct . . . came about after either seeing movies, reading press reports or books about gangs into which they read a certain amount of glorification."

The majority of "professionals" consulted by the subcommittee said they believed that motion pictures and television programs portraying crime, sex and violence "are extremely destructive and tend to break down the basic moral norms, values and controls which juveniles have acquired."

The report gave the strong impression that juvenile delinquency represents an enormous problem in the United States today and that—while there are exceptions—efforts to solve it have so far been wholly inadequate.

Speaking of New York City, for example, the report said:

"We found that because city machinery was overwhelmed by a situation that called for them to handle more delinquents than they were equipped to handle, serious offenders were arrested, pushed through court, and because of a shortage of institutional space, put on probation in an already overtaxed probation department."

### Schools' Forced Role

"This amounted to unleashing on the streets individuals who have been established as

threats to society with an even greater contempt for law and the judicial process than they had prior to apprehension. It was this group of offenders, in addition to other known but ineffectively handled behavior problems, that the subcommittee feels was responsible for the difficulties experienced by the New York schools in recent years."

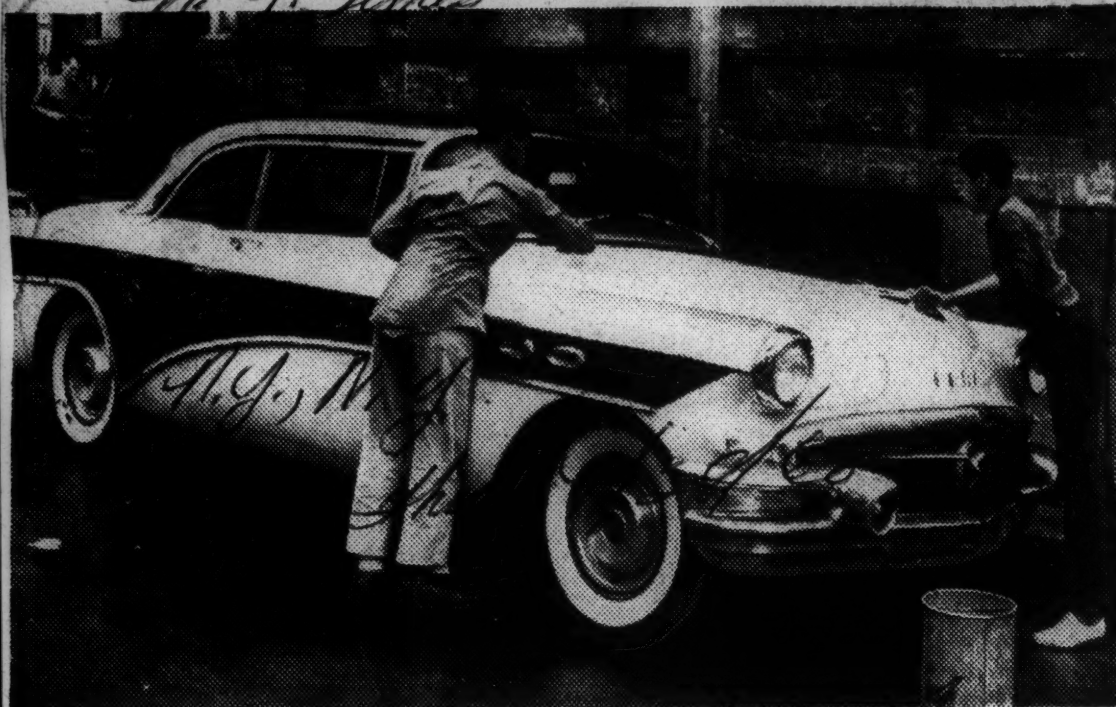
The crime said that the schools "were forced to act as custodians for a small group of serious delinquents and emotionally disturbed youths who wreaked havoc with classroom discipline, teacher morale and eventually the school board."

The Board of Education was "not without fault" in this situation, but the report placed most of the blame on "the community's failure to provide the facilities and personnel needed to cope adequately with the situation."

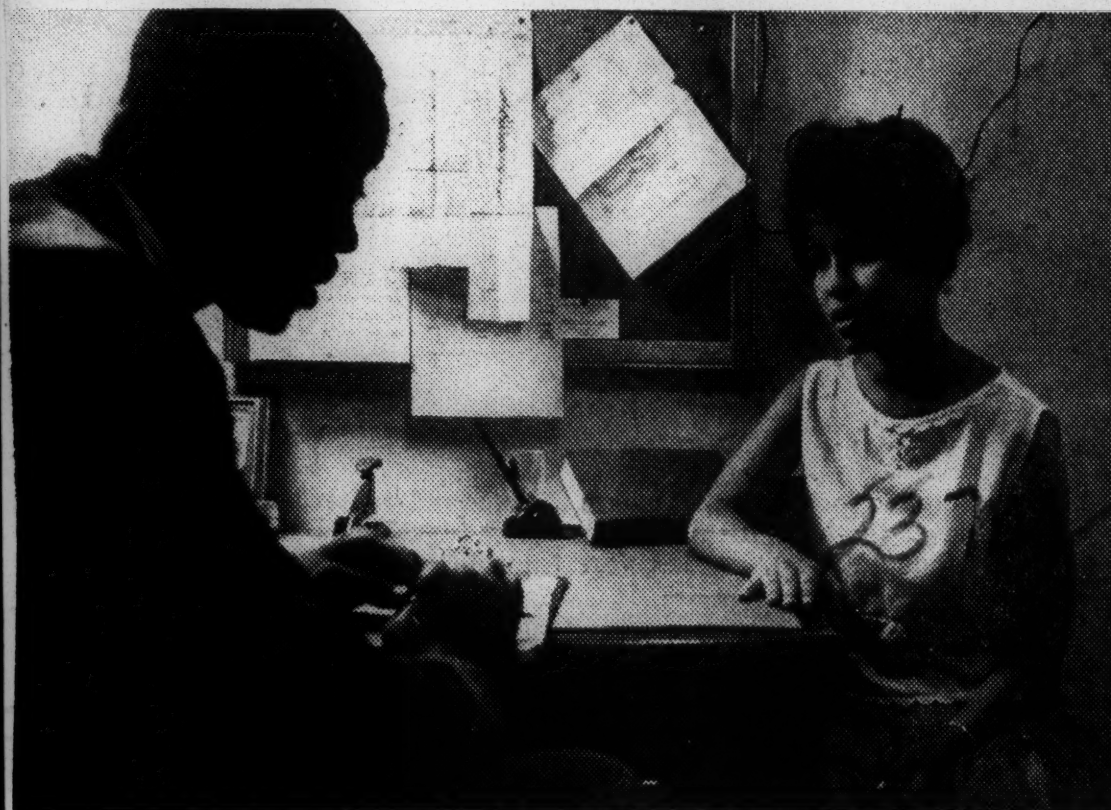
The report found an indication that the nation's juvenile courts are not functioning effectively in the fact that recidivism rates range as high as 70 per cent. It also took note of a mounting narcotics problem in the Southwest because of drug smuggling on the Mexican border.



## Bronx Agency Finds Jobs for 'Troubled Youngsters'



Raymond Beltran, left, 14, and Tyrone Sheffey, 15, wash car across street from Community Action Program offices at 408 East 146th Street, the Bronx. Car washing is one of projects program developed to help youngsters earn money and stay out of difficulties.



The New York Times (by John Orris)

Lester Gaither, the employment director of the program, interviews Delly Monagas, 20

## CAP Fights Delinquency With Jobs for Youths

Bronx Community Action Plan

Aids Slum Neighborhood

By EMMA HARRISON

"I looked for a summer job for three or four weeks at all the agencies in town, but they first wanted a paper from the school to say I was not going back to school." This was the story of Delly Monagas, a 20-year-old college sophomore, before she investigated a new neighborhood down the street from her at 408 East 146th Street in the Bronx. The neighbor, C. A. P. (the Community Action Program), got her a job as a general office worker

at near-by St. Francis Hospital. Job-finding has turned out to be one of the most vital aspects of the program of C. A. P. since it opened in the slum-ridden St. Mary's neighborhood. Actually the whole program was designed to prevent juvenile delinquency in a high delinquency area.

It all began about seven months ago when the city's Juvenile Delinquency Evaluation Project, which has been in existence for four and one-half years, decided on an action program of its own.

### Abe Stark Is Co-Sponsor

"We've been recommending early detection of juvenile delinquency so why shouldn't we set one up?" asked Prof. Robert M. MacIver, sociologist and director of the project.

Co-sponsored by City Council President Abe Stark, the project is well under way in three centers of The St. Mary's neighborhood. Since it has been open for business, about 400 youngsters have been referred as vulnerable to delinquent influences. Workers have gone into the community and found volunteers to help plan programs. They interview the youngsters and their families and try to provide what is needed.

In many cases, the programs developed simply served to utilize services already available in the neighborhood. Youngsters were taken to recreation

### Acts as Employment Agency

### and Provides Recreation

facilities at the spacious St. Mary's Recreation Center, 443 St. Ann's Avenue. Some had lived across the street from it without ever going there.

In general, CAP acts as a bridge between the neighbors and neighborhood facilities, according to Dr. William S. Jackson, its director.

Of the many projects, including split-session recreation programs to keep late-session pupils off the streets, the present job program is probably meeting with the most enthusiasm. So far, twenty-five youngsters over 16 have been placed and many have been referred to regular placement agencies.

In the 14-16 year group, at least a dozen have been set to work on jobs especially created for them, such as car-washing, baby-sitting, dog watching and working as part-time delivery boys.



# Juvenile Delinquency in Phila. Rises 6 Pct. in 6 Months

By RALPH CROPPER

Juvenile delinquency in Philadelphia increased more than 6 percent during the first six months of this year.

This was disclosed in a joint report by Inspector Harry G. Fox, commanding officer of the Juvenile Aid Division, who has just been named superintendent of the Police Academy, and Acting Police Commissioner Albert N. Brown.

"A study of our reports," said Inspector Fox, "shows that the number of boys and girls who got in trouble with the law between Jan. 1 and June 30, this year, totaled 11,019 as compared with 10,343 during a comparable period for last year."

## POLICE ARREST 3726

"Of this number there were 3726 arrests, of which 3183 were boys and 543 were girls. Last year during a like period 3707 arrests were recorded, of which 3176 were boys and 531 were girls.

"However, the number of cases which were not serious enough in the opinion of law enforcement agencies to warrant arrests increased from 6636 during the first six months of 1959 to 7293 during the first six months of 1960. Of the remedials, 5681 were boys while 1612 were girls. This was an increase of 9.9 percent.

"Last year during a like period 5276 boys and 1366 girls were classified in the remedial reports.

## CURFEW VIOLATIONS DIP

The over-all picture showed that 8864 boys did some unlawful act during the first six months of this year as against 8446 in the first six months of 1959, an increase of 2 percent. Through June of this year, girls were involved in 2155 cases as against 1897 last year.

There was one bright spot in the over-all picture, a 16 percent decrease in the number of curfew violations. This year between Jan. 1 and June 30, 5254 boys and girls were picked up for violating the curfew ordinance. Last year, during the same period, 6275 boys and girls flaunted the curfew.

"This improvement in regard to the curfew law," said Fox, "was brought about by two important factors. First cooperation of parents and the general public and less resistance to the provisions of the act by the teenage boys and girls."

## WARNING ON LETDOWN

Social workers and police were of the opinion that the increase in juvenile delinquency made it clear that at no time could there be a letdown in the joint effort to control youthful law violators. "The Police Department, youth conservation services, courts, schools and other allied agencies," said Fox, "must stand shoulder to shoulder in the combined effort to control and eliminate, if possible, juvenile delinquency in our city."

"The fact that the greater increase of law violations falls in the remedial field plainly indicates that our major problem is the minor offense field. Apparently we are holding our lines firm in the continuing battle to hold down crimes in the more serious fields."

But statistics show that homicides, robberies, burglaries, auto thefts, rapes, larcenies and aggravated assault and battery cases continue at an unhealthy pace in virtually every community in the city.

During the first six months of this year 16 juveniles were arrested on charges of murder while 70 were taken into custody for rape and assault. During the year 1959 only 10 teen-agers were arrested for murder. A total of 278 juveniles were taken into custody on robbery charges; 218 being arrested while 60 cases were placed in the remedial category, with the victims refusing to prosecute.

Juveniles also were involved in 793 burglaries. Records show

that 628 of the crimes were of such a serious nature that arrests were made, while 167 were resolved through remedial sources.

Larcenies, which include many purse thefts, reached a

high of 1286 during the first six months of the year.

Of the total, 466 were arrested and listed for trial in court, while 820 cases went through demedial sources, again because many victims—because of fear, in many instances—refused to prosecute.

Many of the victims, investigators disclosed, refuse to prosecute the boys and girls because they do not wish to lose time and wages appearing in court.

A total of 351 automobile owners had their cars stolen by juveniles. Police arrested 268 of the offenders while 65 cases were listed in the remedial category.

Judge J. Sydney Hoffman, of Municipal Court, when apprised of the 6 percent increase, said, "Experience shows that police, civic and social agencies cannot relax one moment if we are to win the ever-continuing fight against juvenile delinquency in our community."

"In Juvenile Court," Hoffman said, "I have tried thousands of cases. The ones that disturb me most are those in the serious classification. We must never let up one moment if we hope to stamp out murder, rape, robbery, burglary, larceny and auto theft by teen-age youths."

However, Inspector Fox points out that serious crimes during the first six months of this year decreased somewhat. This I believe is due to the combined efforts of community groups, operating as group therapy units, working with our hard core families, where juvenile delinquency rears its ugly head. "But a disturbing factor is recidivism. This indicates that more effort must be expended on the boys and girls who come in our court more than once or who have been in constant

trouble with police for violating laws."

Fox said that efforts of his division to eradicate organized gangs steeped in street violence continued on an around-the-clock basis.

"We are gaining in this determined fight. Many gangs have been broken up, but younger boys, who have false ideas on

hero worship, spring up and emulate the acts of the gangs we have to put out of business.

"Several court sentences helped eliminate many gangs and such action will be important in controlling newly formed gangs and their final dissolution. But every citizen can help, particularly those who live in areas where juvenile delinquency is rampant, Fox concluded.